

still carrying on his hostile operations in the north part of the department of Mexico.

A report was in circulation that Gen. Parades intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops to reinforce the army of the North.

The animosity existing against the Americans has been violently increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th ult.

The enormous forced loans which the Government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to meet. The metropolitan church was ordered to furnish a subsidy of \$98,000 per month, the church of Michoacan \$35,000, of Puebla \$40,000, of Guadalajara 20,000, of Durango \$15,000, and of Oajaca \$8,000. These great sums per month show that the President is determined to prosecute the war with energy; he will never be able to collect such loans.

Senor Gomez Farias, so well known here, has been arrested by the Government.

Gen. Almonte has made a formal resignation of his mission to France.

In regard to the reports as to Parades putting himself at the head of the army, El Republicano says it is uncertain whether he will repair to the Rio Grande or to Vera Cruz, but he will leave the capital as soon as Congress assembles.

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had reached the capital, and appeared in the official journal. They are more accurate by far than Mexican bulletins generally, and do credit to Arista.

The news was received with profound regret, but with apparent determination to fight the war out.

They claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans.

General Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3000 men, and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery. The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe.

Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock, P. M., and 7, in the evening, when the battle closed.

The Mexicans in the same time, discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista, as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly forced notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans."

The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens, to come up now to the rescue of the country. Even El Republicano claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which he demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble, to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

El Republicano praises Arista for the personal gallantry he displayed in action, and hopes yet to see his name associated with victories. "The General who has fought valiantly with the foreign enemies of his country, has a solid title to the love of his fellow-citizens."

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Minister of the Treasury, Senor Turbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets forth the grievous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities. He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception, all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of \$2,100,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 30th June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy.

On the 15th, the Archbishop replied, that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid; and that he "in a war in which we are at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion."

The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in El Republicano, of the 21st, that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the \$98,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable, in the present ruinous state of the tithes, and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property.—This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

The garrison of Tepic had pronounced against the Government, but according to the Diario it had marched directly into Sinaloa, because the citizens of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town in Guadalajara, only a few miles from the port of San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected in Senora.

The disturbances in the South of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is but a war of caste; according to others, the *grita* is for federalism and Santa Anna. Many have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions, and that they are of a very grave nature, there can be no doubt. That it is connected with some general plan, which is by degrees developing itself in those Departments of Mexico lying on the Pacific, we think is a reasonable conclusion. Of the nature of it, the Mexican papers leave us in the dark. The seizure of the armament which was destined for California was no doubt one of the ramifications of extensive combinations.

In the papers of the 21st May, is announced the arrest of six eminent citizens of Mexico, with a view to an examination of their private correspondence by the Government. The measure is denounced as a tyrannical one in itself, and particularly in a time when the Government should strive to conciliate the sympathies of all classes. The papers of an earlier date contain the names of parties suspected and arrested, or ordered to be arrested.

Intercepted correspondence of Alvarez had led to many of these arrests. We cannot pretend to give the names of the parties, but the number of them proves the extent of the dissatisfaction with the Administration.

Letters had been received in Mexico from Chihuahua, announcing that two American officers had presented themselves near a presidential garrison, seventy leagues from the city of Chihuahua, and having encountered a soldier of the garrison, they obtained from him a minute account of the force which was maintained there, and how many inhabitants and soldiers could be drawn from the Department to defend the city. Upon leaving him, they made him a gratuity, and announced that they would return in a few days with a strong force. We find these details in El Republicano.

La Voz de Michoacan says that Gen. Hernandez did actually attempt to revolutionize that Department, under orders from Gen. Alvarez, but that he failed, and was taken prisoner and sent to Mexico. The precious report was, that he was convinced of his error, and had voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Central Government.

El Diario Oficial, of the 13th of May, announces that Gen. Alvarez had embarked at Acapulco the artillery of the Castle of San Diego, and sailed for some of the Republics of the South, with a view to sell the artillery. The announcement is made without comment. The distinguished Gen. Almonte had stated that the movement of Alvarez was one which would give Paredes great difficulty—that he could not in fact put it down. The same paper states that Gen. Hernandez, who was implicated in the movement at Acapulco, has acknowledged his error and sought the inclemency of the Government.

Two of the small Mexican vessels of war, Guerrero and Victoria, sailed for the Alvarado on the 17th ult., and a third one on the following day. The rest of the Mexican navy were to be despatched at once upon the Alvarado for safety.

Among the passengers who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., from the capital was Don Luis Hargueta.

The assembly of the Department of Mexico has voted to accord to the Supreme Government the monthly subsidy of \$30,000, commencing on the 1st of June next. The loan was made on the petition of the Government.

Correspondence by the British steamers for Havana and Spain is required to be sealed by the Post Master and the English Consul.

The duties on the cotton imported at Vera Cruz during the month of April reached the sum of \$160,760. The exportation of specie during the same time amounted to \$233,285.

The measures adopted by the new Secretary of the Treasury to obtain funds for the war are denounced as of the most arbitrary and iniquitous nature. The pay of the public employees was cut down, funds set apart for public creditors diverted, and like stringent measures adopted.

The theatres of the different cities have already come forward with benefits for the widows and orphans of the first victims of the war. The press is eloquent in praise of such benevolence.

We think the general tone of the public press of Mexico is more melancholy than we have before seen it. The military chiefs write long letters full of gasconade, but we doubt if the press is misled by them. They discuss with vigor the measures of the Government, and notwithstanding the severity of the recently enacted decree in regard to the press, they condemn these measures while they justify the war. The spirit of the people appears to be aroused generally on the point of honor, but the tone of feeling is nevertheless desponding, save in the case of those in high military positions.

A letter from Tepic, dated the 25th April, says that Admiral Seymour, whose arrival at Mazatlan we have announced, is concentrating at that port a fleet which will consist of the Collingwood, of 80 guns; the America and Grampus, of 50 guns each; and seven other vessels of war of smaller class, but which will carry the total of the guns of that fleet up to 246 guns. The Admiral has besides four steamers at his disposal. The Mexicans argue from this large force that England is sure to declare war on the Oregon question. This idea has been a favorite one with them all along, and is certainly influencing their hopes of success in the war with us.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP AT MATAMORAS, MEXICO, May 25, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—Having seen many incorrect statements of the two actions of the 8th and 9th of May, between our army and the Mexican forces under Gen. Arista, and having been present on the two occasions, I will give a simple narrative of the principal incidents for your information and perhaps gratification.

On the morning of the 7th of May, the army under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, marched from Point Isabel (Fort Polk.) with a large train of wagons with supplies and munitions of war for the relief of the Garrison at Fort Brown, (opposite Matamoras,) which was then besieged by Gen. Arista's army—the batteries at Matamoras having thrown into it showers of shot and shells for seven days.

On the morning of the 8th, about 12 o'clock, our reconnoitering officers reported the Mexican army drawn up in force on our line of march, a few miles in advance. Our march was continued about two hours longer, when we came in full view of the enemy, at the distance of one and a half miles. The wagons were ordered to be packed for defence, and our line of battle was at the same moment formed and moved on to the attack.

The enemy had selected a strong position, with his right resting on a wood of small growth, and his left on a pond or marsh—his whole front being about two miles in extent, with a strong reserve of Infantry in his rear—1,800 Cavalry supporting his two flanks, and with three batteries of Artillery drawn up at intervals along his line [masked by infantry]—a mounting in all to 13 guns. His whole force being more than 6,000 strong.

Our force consisted of five regiments of Infantry, (including the Artillery battalion,) two squadrons of Dragoons, two batteries of Light Artillery, (8 guns,) and two 18-pounders, which were being hauled to Fort Brown for its defence. Our strength of all arms was 2,000 men and officers—when we had advanced to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's line he opened with

his Artillery, which, however, fell short, but in a few minutes took effect. Our guns were soon put in battery, and returned his fire with rapidity, until darkness put an end to the carnage.

In about 30 minutes after the action commenced, the enemy's Cavalry (mostly Lancers,) with three guns, attempted to turn our right flank and fall upon our rear. The 5th Infantry and two guns from Ringgold's Battery were sent to repulse this attack, which they did in a gallant manner with musketry and canister shot, sending the Lancers back at a flying pace, without firing a shot, although they were heard to load their guns.

Being incumbered by our wagon train, and opposed by three times our own numbers, we could not, with safety, charge the enemy with our Infantry without exposing our supplies to an attack in rear, consequently the whole of this action, for four hours, was fought by the Artillery alone, (the short attack of the 5th Infantry excepted.) The burning of the Prairie caused by the blazes from our guns, hid the enemy from our view for about 30 minutes—during which there was a cessation of the cannonading, but it was soon discovered that he had again drawn up his line nearly at right angles with the original one. Our guns again thundered at him, which he replied to with spirit and much accuracy, and continued until night drew her sable mantle over the scene. We encamped, in order of battle, on a portion of the ground occupied by the enemy in the morning—he having fallen back two or three miles into the Chaparral.

We had three officers wounded, one (Major Ringgold) mortally, one very severely, and one slightly, and four men killed; total killed and wounded about 60. The loss of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but we buried nearly 200 of their dead the following morning. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be about 400.

The above is a glance at the "Battle of Palo Alto." On the morning of the 9th, our line of battle was again formed, when we discovered the enemy drawn up, two miles from us, at the edge of the Chaparral, with a front more than a mile longer than it appeared the day before. A council of war was called to decide whether we should fight the enemy at once, at the risk of our supplies, or entrench a camp for their protection, and then fight him. It was determined to fight first, and we accordingly advanced, but soon discovered the enemy was defiling by his left flank along the narrow road towards Fort Brown. Our column was formed and followed him about 7 miles, when we came upon his advance strongly posted in a ravine covered by thick Chaparral bushes, and to be approached only by this narrow road through this thicket. The Infantry in front was halted and the Horse Artillery battery, (late Ringgold's) was carried forward to open the attack upon the Mexican guns, which were strongly posted, blocking up the road.

This battery was moved forward very silently until within 200 yards of the enemy, and when he opened with his whole battery our guns were soon in battery, and after repeated discharges of grape he fell back precipitately into the ravine. Our Light Infantry opened its fire at the same moment with this battery, on both sides of the road, and continued to move forward gradually—the enemy falling back until he reached the ravine, when he attempted to make a bold stand—the action had been hotly contested for about 40 minutes, when a simultaneous charge of Cavalry and Infantry was ordered to capture the enemy's guns, which was promptly and nobly executed. Captain May, at the head of his squadron of Dragoons, and Col. McIntosh, with his regiment, (the 5th Infantry,) with a portion of the 8th, charged the enemy's guns at a run, sweeping all before them, and capturing several officers, (amongst which was Gen. De la Vega, who surrendered his sword to Capt. May,) and all the enemy's Artillery, amounting to nine guns. A small battery of three guns belonging to the Lancers was not in this action. At this moment our second battery of Artillery (Capt. Duncan's) came up, and both batteries then crossed the "Resaca de la Palma" at a gallop, and pursued the enemy to Fort Brown, or rather drove him in all directions from the road leading to that Fort. In this movement our batteries were strongly supported by a battalion of Light Infantry and a squadron of Dragoons—the Infantry following us closely, though we were at a gallop most of the way—halting repeatedly and scouring the thickets with canister shot.

One of the enemy's Infantry regiments from Tampico fought as bravely as any troops in the world, and with its Colonel, was mostly destroyed.

The loss of the enemy in the action of the 9th at Resaca de la Palma, was more than 600 in killed and wounded—our loss did not exceed 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The total loss to the Mexicans in both actions, as reported by themselves, in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and by desertion, was 3560, leaving them in Matamoras an Army of 4000 men, in a state of the most perfect panic, so much so, that when we crossed the river with two Regiments of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, and a Squadron of Dragoons, on the 18th, we found the City of Matamoras deserted by all the troops, leaving behind them 400 poor wounded wretches to our clemency. We found the wounded in the most horridly filthy condition you can well imagine, but our Medical Officers soon visited them by the General's order, and relieved their wants.

The bulk of the Army is now in camp near Matamoras, with a guard in the City. Large quantities of corn, ammunition, arms, &c., have been found in the public buildings, and of course appropriated to our use.

In the Hospitals at St. Joseph's Island and Point Isabel, there are some two hundred or more severely wounded soldiers, who fought at "Palo Alto," and "Resaca de la Palma." Many, in fact most of them, have lost a limb—some an arm, and some a leg, and of course disabled for life. They can neither carry arms again in defence of the Republic, nor can they earn a livelihood by their daily toil in other capacities.

Shall they be thrown friendless on the cold charities of the world. Will Congress longer hesitate to establish an asylum for old soldiers? Now is the time to be grateful for REAL SERVICES. Now is the time to establish the "Hospital of the Invalids."

Yours, very sincerely,

S. L. F.

From the Floridian.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are much gratified to learn that our democratic brethren in North Carolina are now enabled to present an undivided front, in the gubernatorial election which takes place in August next.

We have hitherto understood that the light of democratic truth has been steadily beaming upon the good people of the "Old North State." Notwithstanding this cheering assurance, we have been pained in hearing of the disunion which existed in the democratic ranks, owing to the rivalry of Messrs. Shepard and Leak, for the office of Governor of that State. With great magnanimity, and a proper appreciation of the importance of success at this crisis, these gentlemen have submitted their claims to the properly constituted organ of the party. On Monday, the 18th inst., James B. Shepard was re-nominated as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the approaching contest. Mr. Leak, in a very appropriate letter, immediately withdrew himself from the candidacy, and announced his determination to give a zealous support to the nominee.—This evinces the right spirit. It is the course which all men, actuated by a reverence for principle, will adopt. The democratic motto is "principles not men." Judging from the tone of the press of both parties, Mr. Shepard is well fitted for the station which has been assigned him.

The Standard says: "His speeches are characterized by stirring eloquence. To the warmth of a manditory conviction of the importance of the truths he promulgates, he unites the calm determination of an enlightened judgment." Mr. Gales, the editor of the principal whig organ of the State, says: "Mr. Shepard is young and ardent, and will create an enthusiasm wherever he goes."

Our friends deserve success under such a leader. Union and harmony being properly restored, it only remains for them to will success, and the battle is already won.

Mr. Shepard is the brother of our estimable fellow-citizen, John S. Shepard, Esq.

From the North Carolina Standard.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Of the students of the Raleigh Military Academy, under J. M. Lovvzor, Principal in the Classical department, and W. F. Dismore, Principal in the department of Mathematics and Military Tactics.

The undersigned committee, attended the recent examination of the students of this Institution. The results of this examination were too marked to be withheld from the public. The uncommon proficiency of the students, and the high qualifications of the Teachers, demand some tribute at the hands of the committee. The examination was not conducted after the usual routine employed on such occasions by a formula of questions on particular parts of the studies, but it was conducted by some member of the committee in a way so discursive as to prove the understanding and progress of the students in the several branches of their studies. The result was of the most satisfactory kind to the committee, and, as they believe, to all who were present. To give the details of this examination through all the various branches of study, English, Classical, Mathematical and Military, would be too tedious to the public and to the undersigned.

The committee feel themselves warranted in saying, that the thorough manner in which all the branches of a regular English and Classical education are here taught, so as to prepare the students to enter the University of North Carolina or any College in the United States, commends the Institution to the public patronage.

The general discipline of the Institution, rendered more efficient by the Military drill, has had a marked effect in rendering the conduct of the students more manly and obedient than it could have been under the old systems of school discipline. Of Mr. Lovvzor it may be affirmed that he is a thorough scholar and teacher; that he possesses an ardent love and decided talent for his profession, carried out in a zealous devotion to all its duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Dismore, the Instructor in Military Tactics according to the course of the West Point Military Academy, where he was educated, and also Instructor in Algebra and Mathematics, is a teacher of uncommon merit, which has been strongly evinced in the skill and discipline of the students in their drill exercises and their great accuracy and progress in Mathematics.

Witnessing what the undersigned have done at this examination, and what has occurred to their observation in respect to the orderly and moral deportment of the Cadets out of school in their daily labors, they feel warranted in commending this Academy to the public as one every way worthy of the highest consideration.

LOUIS D. HENRY, DRURY LACY, SIM J. BAKER, RICH'D HINES, C. L. HINTON, E. P. GUION, Examining Committee.

Raleigh, May 28, 1846.

Dancing and Swimming.—A German Journal remarks that among the curiosities of Vienna may be reckoned, without contradiction, the great hall called the "Sphera Hall," which has recently been opened, and the rich decorations of which have attracted the admiration of the public. It is made to serve, according to the season, for a dancing hall, or for bathing rooms, and a swimming school, with an immense basin, capable of holding a thousand hectolitres of water. In winter five hundred couples of dancers, and three times as many spectators can move about in it without difficulty. What is more remarkable is, that but seven hours are required to transform the swimming hall into a ball room.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. John Cowan, to Miss Susan Black.

In Wayne county, N. C., on the 3d instant, by John B. Crawford, Esq., Mr. John Q. Adams, to Miss Fereby Lasser.

In Duplin county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. William Potter, Mr. James Frier, to Miss Esther

Blanton, daughter of Mr. John Blanton, of Duplin.

In Jones county, on the 18th ult., Mr. Nicholas A. Bray, to Miss Harriet S. Eubank, daughter of the late Levi Eubank.

In Newbern, Alabama, Col. W. H. Arendell, of that place, to Mrs. W. Ferrand, of Marengo county, Ala., both formerly of North Carolina.

At the residence of Thomas Bragg, Jr., in Jackson, Northampton county, Mr. James E. Cuthbert, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Mary L., daughter of Thomas Bragg, Sr., Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 26th May, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Henry B. Willets, of Brunswick county, aged 50 years.

In this town, on the 7th inst., of Scarlet Fever, Ann Eliza, daughter of Sime and Susannah Beach, aged 6 years and 6 months.

On the 4th inst., at his residence on Moore's Creek, in this county, Aaron Moore, at the age of 48 years.

In this town, on the 3d instant, Sarah Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert S. Macomber, aged 17 years.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Lucy Jones, relict of Mr. John Brown, in the 86th year of her age.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams, a 8 1/2

Middlings, a 7 1/2

Shoulders, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2

Hog round, 7 1/2 a 7 1/2

Western, 5 a 6 1/2

BEEF—Wax, 25 a 27

BUTTER, 14 a 18

BEER, bbl. mess, 9 00 a 10 00

prime, 5 50 a 6 50

CORN, 60 a 62 1/2

" Meal, a 80

COFFEE, 8 a 9

COTTON, 5 a 6 1/2

CANDLES, tallow, 12 a 13

sperm, 30 a 31

Adamantine, 26 a 28

FEATHERS, 30 a 33

FLOUR—Canal, 6 00 a 6 50

Fayetteville, a 5 00

HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 92 a 1 1/2

IRON, 4 75 a 5 50

LARD, 7 a 7 1/2

Western, 6 1/2 a 7

LIME, Thomstown, 1 00 a 1 06

LUMBER—Steam mill, 10 00 a 10 50

River, Flooring boards, 6 00 a 6 00

wide, do. a 4 00

Scantling, 4 00 a 5 00

Timber, 21 a 25

MOLASSES, W. I. retail, 13 a 14 00

MACKEREL, No. 1, 7 50 a 8 50

3, 4 00 a 5 00

NAILS, 4 1/2 a 5

NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp., 1 90

Virgin dip, 2 15 a 3

hard, 1 10 a 1 12 1/2

Tar, 25 a 37 1/2

Pitch, 25 a 30

Rosin No. 1, 1 00 a 1 00

" 2, 60 a 60

" 3, 25 a 25

Sp. Turp., a 1 00

OIL, Sperm, a 1 00

PEASE, Ground, a 1 00

Black eye, 90 a 1 00

Cow, a 80

PORK,—per bbl. Northern Mess, 13 00 a 14 00

Prime, a 10 75

fresh, 4 00 a —

RICE, rough, bush, a 45

SALT, Turks Island, bushel 1 12 1/2 a 1 15

Liverpool, sack, none 4 a 5 1/2

SOAP, 1 50 a 2 00

SHINGLES, country, a 4 00

contract, 30 a 33

SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 31 a 33

Gin, 25 a 30

Whiskey, 37 1/2 a 40

Apple Brandy, 12 1/2 a 25

STEEL, STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough, 15 a —

dressed, 7 a 8 —

R. O. Hhd. rough, 00 a 10 00

dressed, 7 1/2 a 8

SUGAR, West India, 6 1/2 a 7

New Orleans, 6 1/2 a 7

loaf, 13 a 14

TALLOW, 7 a 7 1/2

TORRAC, leaf, 3 00 a 3 75

VARNISH, 20 a 22

WINES, Madeira, 70 a 2 50

FLOUR—Canal \$6 a \$6 50—Fayetteville, sales have been made at \$5—stock is, however, light.

HAY—No change.

LIME—No arrivals—all in market is in second hands, and is held at \$1 50.

LARD—No change.

BACON—Remains without change.

MOLASSES—No arrivals, and is selling from store at 21 a 25c, as to quality.

SEABOARD RAILROAD.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.